

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Massachusetts thinks of raising the salary of its governor from \$4,000 to \$8,000.

The Oklahoma papers are emphatic in their preference for an Oklahoma man for governor of their new territory.

The alacrity with which all the Bismarcks resign is only equalled by the quickness with which King William accepts the resignations.

The world's fair as it stands now is to celebrate the "quadracentennial and one" of the discovery of America. It will be held—in Chicago—in 1893—maybe.

The state board of charities claims that a saving of about \$10,000 has been effected by the best contracts as awarded, and on account of which it was severely criticized at the time.

Those fellows and sealawags in general who wish to go to Canada and stay there whether the government will or no have just one week to do it in. The extradition treaty goes into effect April fourth.

Alphonse Daudet and Prince Bismarck have smoked some tobacco than any other two men in Europe, and Alphonse is a bigger man than all the forty immortals and Bismarck is greater than any man in Prussia.

The April number of the New England Magazine will contain an article on Gladstone, by William Clarke. The frontispiece will be a striking portrait of "The Grand Old Man," from a recent London photograph.

As indicative of how very dead the resubmission sentiment is, we note, from the Leavenworth Sun, that in that city, where issue was made in the Republican primaries the anti's secured the overwhelming majority of five votes.

The London tailors are said to be the most wretched of artisans of the metropolis. Poorly fed, poorly clad and poorly lodged, their condition is pitiable. Last Sunday they addressed an appeal to the queen. It relates the awful miseries of their existence.

The conscience fund at Washington has been enriched by an addition of \$1,500 from a stricken patient. It is lamentable that such an arrangement is not provided for in municipalities if the absence of conscience in the modern almsman did not eliminate the possibility of such a thing.

The Voice, a Prohibition organ published in New York, tells how it expects to conduct the Prohibition campaign in Nebraska. People in Nebraska perhaps know more about the laws they want to govern them than a publishing house in New York city which is printing a Prohibition paper for what there may be in it.

Who has not been interested in the unique position which Speaker Thomas Brackett Reed has recently taken in national politics? Would you like to see an excellent picture of him and also of his birthplace and residence. These are given with a very readable article on the subject in the New England Magazine for April.

Times must be close down in New England. The Northampton Gazette says never in recent years was there such complaint in that city of dull times in trade. And yet no one can account for it. With now and then an exception the merchants say trade is small. Two are not buying as much groceries, clothes, meat, or gratifying as many more esthetic wants.

Mansfield, O., joins Boston in recommending riding in electric street cars as a cure for rheumatism. The faith in the virtue of this novel cure is growing, and no sufferers become more sanguine of its worth. Wichita's far reaching electric lines with their comfortably upholstered cars should not be overlooked. The beautiful lavans with flower beds figured tastefully into graceful lozenges and squares that abound in this city would furnish sufficient diversion and pleasure to the eye of the rheumatic to forget his pains without the aid of the proximity of an electric current.

The Railway Age remarks that "electric street railways continue to multiply remarkably," and gives the number of these roads in operation in the United States as over one hundred, with numerous other lines under construction. The Age also says that a great majority of the lines thus far constructed use the overhead wire system. The application of electricity to this purpose, however, is but in the incipient state, so to speak. There is little doubt that it will be developed in the very near future to the extent that the wire will be entirely dispensed with, the storage system taking its place.

The predictions as to weather for March, distressing as they were to the apprehensive, have been fully verified in many parts of the country. But in the Happy Valley of the Great Arkansas the weather for the month thus far has been almost phenomenal in its mildness, both as to temperature and absence of wind. With the exception of two or three days the weather has been remarkably calm, with the mean temperature has been above the average. For equableness of climate and freedom from severe atmospheric disturbances the southern portion of Kansas is not excelled if equalled on the continent.

If one of the leading railroad corporations of the east undertakes to test the constitutionality of the interstate commerce law, as indicated in yesterday's dispatches, the issue can be brought to a definite conclusion in short order, if it is pressed. But there is a widespread suspicion that the railroad secretly favored the enactment of the law, although they openly opposed it, in the first instance. If this suspicion is well founded, it is clear that the law has been disappointing to them in some particulars. In any event the public are not only willing but desirous that the law be repealed, where decided constitutional or not, because its practical effects upon the commercial interests are considered to have proved to be a delusion and a snare.

WHAT IS A COMBINE?

The Wholesale Haul, the Retail Haul, Congress and the Alliance.

There are combines and combines, but what is a combine? Just now it is to decide what is the difference between a combine called an alliance and a combine called a sugar trust; a combine of laboring men to raise wages and a combine of manufacturers to keep them down. These questions involve nice discriminations and must be settled before congress can pass a law that will reach the one and not the other and at the same time not come under the head of special legislation such as would compel the courts to declare the law null and void.

If the unions, alliances and other societies would keep this problem before them in the discussion and passage of resolutions at all times there would not be so many blunders, and less silly nonsense and misunderstandings sent out to the world to be published. They should aim at such combines of capital as extort pay for and dividends on values that never existed outside of a printed certificate or a board quotation. When an alliance or union aims its shafts at other branches of labor, or at any honest industry they simply strike themselves, which very thing has been done several times of late in Kansas alliances, as will be seen by references to these columns.

Congress itself went into a combine called the "Inter-state railway law," which was for the avowed purpose of killing competition between railroads at great natural business centers, and to force railroads to serve the small shipper at the same rate as the great shipper; the little town at the same price as the great and natural business center. The law killed the competition between the roads on the long haul, and knocked the principle which recognizes the necessity of "wholesaler and retailer," higher than a kite, but it resulted in enforcing a combine among railroads to the detriment of the commerce of the country, and which has burdened rather than relieved the producer and all other shippers, and not benefited the railroad owners. To illustrate: If four railroads, reaching from New York to Wichita, under the old law, should through their competition run freight between the two places down to the smallest possible minimum rate at which it could be done on such a whole sale haul, every dealer and every consumer that could reach Wichita would be benefited and unquestionably. But the law of congress which attempted to eliminate the "retail feature" or "middleman feature" of commerce, and to make all freight-rates at wholesale prices simply did the opposite thing, that is, killed the whole sale haul and the competing haul and forced the railroads into a combine to maintain the costly and unnatural equilibrium between the long and the short haul.

So when an alliance demands that the manufacturer sell to the alliance direct, the alliance upon the other hand must agree to take care of the manufacturer's trade as it is taken care of by the wholesaler and by the retailer, or otherwise the alliance demands a foolish thing and an unreasonable thing.

So when an alliance demands that the manufacturer sell to the alliance direct, the alliance upon the other hand must agree to take care of the manufacturer's trade as it is taken care of by the wholesaler and by the retailer, or otherwise the alliance demands a foolish thing and an unreasonable thing.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The Troy Chief recently took occasion to combat the proposition that Mexican silver-lard fixings ores should remain on the free list, arguing on the standpoint of protection for protection's sake, which he seems to conceive to be the party's position, but which could hardly be farther from the fact, and this makes the Chief's position all the more surprising. The Kansas City Gazette took up the Chief's article (it has had but one in which the subject was discussed at length) and in a comprehensive review of the matter, the editor of the paper, in a few words, pointed out the error and the application of the principle involved in it. Following is a resume of the Gazette's rejoinder, which seems to embrace all that need be said on the subject as it comprehends the gist of the whole matter:

Reciprocity with Mexico would be of incalculable advantage. We have statements from American residents, railroad officials in Mexico and from Minister Ryan, showing the great damage to American trade resulting from the action of our government in failing to restrict this ore business so that its importation was reduced one-half. The English and Germans are working into that country at our expense. Mr. Blaine's great scheme is for reciprocity with all the countries on the western hemisphere. A few days ago, in the Pan-American congress, complaint was made that the United States tariff on articles from South American countries was unjust and detrimental. A United States minister responded that about 85 per cent of the imports came in free, and he hoped that the other 15 per cent would be soon knocked off. He didn't seem to be frightened by Prof. Canfield or Ed. Russell.

But Mexican silver ores never paid a tariff, they always came in free. Kansas can be benefited by reciprocity with Mexico, because she is the nearest coast. The last emergency rate passed shows that the ore that is farthest off gets the least; consequently, Kansas being the nearest to this market will get the most. This situation of reciprocity with Mexico will in a short time rebound greatly to the benefit of Kansas.

Come, Solomon, be a protectionist and help your own. Never mind the silver barons of Nevada and Colorado. You look out for Kansas.

A NEW MONETARY SCHEME.

In another column will be seen the outline of a plan for the reorganization of the national system of finance that has been introduced in the senate and ordered printed. The scheme is a stupendous one, but as the author very aptly says it is not one what above the magnitude of the nation and the interests involved. That there is merit in the plan is shown by the action of the senate in ordering it put in shape for consideration. It has been put in everybody's power for some time that the government will be compelled to make some change in its monetary system, before many years and a number of plans have heretofore been

proposed, to be dismissed as impractical after more or less discussion. The new scheme now before the senate while voluminous and apparently somewhat complicated, is yet carefully detailed and made quite comprehensive as a whole, and will doubtless afford a basis for the change that must take place ere long if it is not adopted as drafted.

The author of this new plan is Mr. Samuel Shy, of this city, at one time and for several years the law partner of Cassius M. Clay; the noted Kentucky commoner: he has devoted much time to formulating, revising and perfecting it, and he is thoroughly convinced that it is just what the government wants and what the people will demand when once its provisions are understood. The subject is certainly one of the very first importance.

As was naturally to be expected, the Cherokees have taken advantage of the action of the government in expelling intending settlers from the Cherokee strip, to reassert their claims upon the said lands and renew and enlarge their demands upon the government precedent to any settlement of the disputed ownership of the strip. The principal object they have in this attempting to complicate matters seems to be to secure delay. What they hope to gain by such dallying is not clear; in fact there is nothing to be gained by them in the final outcome if they should succeed in deferring a settlement of the matter, for it will be made on the basis of right and justice whether effected now or postponed for years. The sooner it is settled the better for the Indians, because they can never receive any benefit from the land by simply holding a hollow claim upon it, while the price the government may pay them will be of substantial benefit from the date of settlement. The American Indian is a queer bird.

The real work of census enumeration will begin June 1, the time allowed by law in which to complete the enumeration being fifteen days for the towns and cities, and thirty days for the country districts. The collection of the statistics of population will be completed by June 30, and if Mr. Porter's lightning calculators work as fast as he promises, the principal results will be known not later than August 1.

MORE ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Will you please to publish in your paper the following resolutions adopted by the Omaha Union No. 300:

Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that a combination has been formed between some of the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in agricultural implements, to sell direct to the Farmers' Alliance, but compel them to buy of the retail dealers, thereby greatly increasing cost of same to the only consumers of such implements; we therefore

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to not purchase any implements of companies in the combine, and that we use our influence, individually and collectively, to keep the combine from buying of the combine, and to keep the combine from buying of the combine.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to buy and aid with our influence such companies as will sell direct to the consumers without intervention of agents or middlemen.

Resolved, That we demand of our senators and representatives in congress:

1st. The abolition of all duties on imports whenever such duties shield a trust.

2nd. The free and unlimited coinage of silver as opposed to the "Windsor bill" which we believe to be wrong in direction and vicious in principle.

In state affairs we demand of all legislators elected in the interest of the Farmers' Alliance, to so conduct themselves as to be free from "corrupt influences" and ready at all times to advance the interest of the alliance regardless of party distinction, and in the interests of the people and that taxes may be reduced we demand of them:

1st. The enactment of laws that will give the commissioners of each county in Kansas the power to state, in the most and best bidder for, first county supplies furnished the poor second, feeding prisoners in the county jail; third, county expenses.

2nd. We demand laws that will reduce the mileage allowed all state county or township officers to 5 cents a mile actually traveled, and no more.

3rd. We demand that the state shall print and furnish at cost all books used in the public schools.

In domestic affairs we recommend that members practice the utmost economy in their expenditures, and to get along with what they have rather than go in debt for what they fancy they need, and that all money become established on a cash basis and thus enjoy the full benefits of the order.

Resolved, That we recommend these resolutions to the consideration of the alliance, and in order that their attention may be called to them we direct that the secretary furnish a copy to the Wichita Eagle for publication.

C. H. WICKHAM, Secretary.

KANSAS MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

As has already been announced, the census statistics of manufacturing industries will be collected separately from other matters in certain cities by expert agents, the towns in Kansas this time drawn from the general enumeration are Wichita, Fort Scott, Atchison, Kansas City, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Topeka and Salina. Labor Commissioner Betton, thinking men could easily be found in the small towns, sent out in those cities, wrote some time ago to Hon. R. F. Porter, superintendent of the census, to that effect. He received a reply from Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, that he had no doubt Kansas men would be selected, but the congressional delegation would be the best persons to lay the matter before.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1890.—This office is in receipt, by reference from Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, of your letter of March 15, 1890, relative to appointment of special agents to collect statistics of manufactures in the state of Kansas.

PLAN FOR A UNITED STATES BANK.

With a Branch in Each Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Samuel Shy, of Wichita, Kan., has submitted to the senate his financial scheme. He proposes the establishment of "The People's Bank of the United States of North America." This institution is to be the remedy of the present depression in Kansas and elsewhere. The chief officers of the bank will be located in Washington and the congressional district will have a branch bank, with its local board of eleven directors elected by the people. Mr. Shy's bill, and with it, he sends a memorial "to the Hon. Levi P. Morton, vice-president, and senators of the United States."

His plan has come to substitute something for the old stockholder system. His plan he describes as "a complete change from individuals to the great governing power, the people," and he hopes that it will "answer the purposes of its creation and last as long as the government lasts." Mr. Shy is rather a taking financier. He says: "It is the nature of man to take care of himself, and especially those who deal largely in money. These select few take the shares of stock, manage the corporations to suit themselves and will control the accommodations. This class is getting so strong and rich that they can produce a panic at any time and visit ruin upon innocent people, and especially on the medium and laboring class. They can prevent the poor from improving and bring upon them, against their will, more force of circumstances to labor for them to obtain bread. I don't wish to pursue this subject any further except to say the bank I propose will be too strong to have its circulation cornered or interfered with. Many years ago I had come to the conclusion that a change must take place in our monetary corporations. I remember the bank of the United States well and the panic of 1837. This was a fearful time. General Jackson was right. The bank was not the people's bank and it had to go.

"The ideas I present in the charter are huge and gigantic, and may bewilder the judgment at the first presentation; but take time. Go slow. Just think of the wealth of the United States—\$41,552,000,000—and then think of the population, 65,000,000 and increasing rapidly. Go back and think of the war debt at the highest, nearly if not quite \$8,000,000,000. I heard a most estimable gentleman, a senator from Kentucky, say it could never be paid. Well, it looked so, and thousands of people thought so, but old Thad and Gen. Grant did think so, and they are now paying it. The revenue laws were made larger and larger, until a point was reached when they were thought sufficient, and the great mass of this circulation of many kinds disappeared, and the people began to breathe easier. These payments were thought of, and Grant urged it on and the law was enacted.

What a glorious people we are now, buying up this monster debt and paying a premium thereon. I come now with a monetary system to be created and governed by the people and for the people. It is gigantic in all its proportions. It will take \$45,000,000 to start properly and in full preparation, which sum includes salaries. Refer this matter to a select committee of five, and let them examine it, and if they think it is a good one, let them have the charter printed just as it is. Don't attempt any amendment or any further consideration than to have a sufficient number printed for the use of the people and let them consider it until the election of a new congress. Then the people can nominate candidates for and against and discuss the question thoroughly."

There are forty-two sections to Mr. Shy's bill. Four of them are devoted to the specification of very severe penalties for embezzling, counterfeiting or peddling, or in connection with any of these offenses. Nothing less than five years at hard labor is provided, and for working one of these banks the penalty is hard labor for life.

Referring to this featured scheme, the Leavenworth Sun, the editor, thieves, embezzlers and wreckers of moneyed institutions are so numerous and strong as to require the strong arm of the general government to arrest them in their villainy and to safely keep the money, gold and silver bullion, gold and silver coins and other valuables kept in said bank and branch banks. Individual or private enterprise is not strong enough.

The capital of this great institution is to be limited to an amount equal to \$30 for each man, woman or child in the population of the United States. The bank will be offered by a president with a salary of \$10,000; forty-one state directors at salaries of \$8,000; 330 congressional district presidents at \$6,000; 1,350 district directors at \$4,000.

The laboring classes and men of moderate means say one section of the bill, "shall have the preference in accommodations according to their ability to pay, making their paper perfectly good by collateral or personal security."

This remarkable plan was presented to the senate by Senator Sherman. The senate has thought sufficiently well of it to order both the bill and Mr. Shy's argument to be printed. After all it goes only a little beyond Senator Stanford's plan to loan out government money to the people.

RE-REBUTTAL BY RESUBMISSION REPUBLICANS.

To the answer made by the Topeka Capital for the demand for another vote on prohibition the Resubmission club makes a further reply, which was transmitted to that paper for its this morning's issue, a copy of which was furnished the EAGLE, and which is as follows:

WICHITA, Kan., March 26, 1890. To the Editor Topeka Capital.

We did not anticipate the necessity of addressing you a second letter upon the subject which called out the first. Your reply indicates that your surroundings have not sufficiently impressed you with the importance of the subject to prompt you to give it the consideration you otherwise would.

We do not subscribe to the doctrine that anything is fair in politics. We believe that candor, fairness and honesty are as essential in politics as in business. Resubmission means anti-prohibition, and nothing less. We regard our position as invulnerable, and even all self-serving evasions or pretenses. Both reason and experience teach us that utopian schemes for the reformation of mankind by legislative enactments must ever end in disappointment. Prohibition is no exception to the rule, as a daily examination of its workings in this commonwealth, it is wrong in principle and pernicious in its effects. It is itself the worst possible form of intemperance. It is the creator and sustainer of the "vicious," the "lazier," the "pernicious," "hunch," "crazies," "and is productive of more drunkenness than any and all other causes combined. No scheme ever devised by man for the accomplishment of any purpose has proved so utterly futile. The effect has been to

increase the number of drinking places and to lower their character. Where one open saloon existed before, two secret saloons exist now. Where one individual kept liquors at his home before, a dozen do now. Where a man took a single glass before, he takes several glasses now.

In your reply we find the following sentence: "In Kansas today the prohibition law is as well enforced as any other law on the statute book." This is such a glaring, outrageous and inaccurate statement that we cannot for a moment attribute it to you. How it could find a place in your reply is beyond our comprehension.

It is refreshing to be told that the friends of prohibition never expected absolute perfection from it. Their disappointment then will not be so great when it is discarded. We are pleased to note the philosophy with which they will contemplate the repeal of the prohibitory amendment and that they are adapting themselves to the inevitable with such commendable alacrity.

One among the many evils arising from prohibition is its debasing effect upon men in politics. Even in the halls of congress this effect is so apparent as to enable an observer to single out a member representing a prohibition constituency. His political life depends upon his skill in the roll of "an artful dodger." "Whither would you rather, or rather would you whither?" is the question he is ever trying to solve. Statesmanship, manhood, self-respect, all are required to be sacrificed at the altar of the most exacting and liberal fanaticism that has dominated since the days of witchcraft.

Nearly every politician in Kansas roasts high up on the political fence. The thing that exercises his mental faculties most is to determine which side he ought, for his own advantage, to get down on. Just now the average politician is roosting at a very dizzy height. Innovation he fears as he would a pestilence. He never sat on so soft a cushion nor drew so comfortable a salary before.

His dry office in his dull little county seat, where he barely made the ends meet, has no attractions for him now. He much prefers to stay where he is. This is the secret of his opposition to resubmission. What is known as the "old crowd" also prefer to have matters remain in statu quo for a similar reason. You ask: "What is it you want of the people of Kansas?" It is the people you address. Back of us stands a majority of the people of Kansas. They speak to you through us; they demand at your hands of those who, for the time being, are in office, and consequently have control of affairs, that the Republicans of Kansas shall put themselves in harmony with the Republican party. Good politics will require the Republican party in Kansas to discard prohibition. Party ties never rested so lightly upon the Kansas voter as now. He is learning his power; slight provocation will prompt him to "take the bit" and smash the machine.

It is our deliberate judgment that unless an extra session of the legislature is called, and this question got out of politics, that crushing disaster will be the result. If disaster comes the governor and his advisers will be responsible for it. He has it in his power to avert it.

You people who stand by prohibition have no idea of the rapid growth of the anti-prohibition sentiment. You say that in your judgment prohibition would carry in Kansas today by a large vote than at any other period. You are not candid. If you believed what you assert you would want resubmission in order that the triumph of prohibition might be made manifest and its status be more securely fixed.

Even a straight vote, freed from any other distracting question, Topeka and Shawnee county would give a large majority for resubmission. If you do not know this, you have not kept pace with your people. It is an insult to tell us to wait and raise the question at the election of members of the legislature next fall. This will require three years to obtain the relief we are entitled to now. The Kansas Republican will not be in a temper to mind the party lash if he is denied the privilege to pass upon the question this year. The people who own the state of Kansas, raise the crops, and pay the taxes to support these office holders, if not needed in their reasonable request, will at once go about the business of "making a new deal." Then will political heads fall like apples after a hard frost.

The clouds are gathering in the political horizon. The sheet lightning is giving place to the sharp, angular zig-zag. The far off, low rumbling thunder will soon be succeeded by the sudden crash that tells of destruction. Look well to your lightning rods, or beware the storm is coming. Yours respectfully,

THE REPUBLICAN RESUBMISSION CLUB.

SUNFLOWER SHADOWING.

The Kansas Catholic of Leavenworth will be taken to Kansas City, Kan., in a few days.

The presidents of the Farmers' alliance, the dispatches say, are in convention in Topeka, keeping the question of the election of members of the legislature next fall. This will require three years to obtain the relief we are entitled to now. The Kansas Republican will not be in a temper to mind the party lash if he is denied the privilege to pass upon the question this year. The people who own the state of Kansas, raise the crops, and pay the taxes to support these office holders, if not needed in their reasonable request, will at once go about the business of "making a new deal." Then will political heads fall like apples after a hard frost.

The clouds are gathering in the political horizon. The sheet lightning is giving place to the sharp, angular zig-zag. The far off, low rumbling thunder will soon be succeeded by the sudden crash that tells of destruction. Look well to your lightning rods, or beware the storm is coming. Yours respectfully,

THE REPUBLICAN RESUBMISSION CLUB.

The Iowa Indians are buying seeds liberally.

Some think that the name of Oklahoma's governor will be known before April 1.

The Reno City Capital man has been presented with a bouquet of Oklahoma daisies.

Extorted and Norman are still clamoring for new deposits which are badly needed at both places.

The March was the last of Oklahoma's first months. Next month will be her second April.

Three troops of cavalry will be stationed at several points in the strip all summer to keep the Indians quiet.

A local paper says that by April 1, residents will be let for at least twenty-five buildings in Oklahoma City.

The Herald says a canvass of the county shows that the people are for Frisco for the county seat next year.

The Indian territory is a strip, the Neutral strip being the handle, and both dipper and handle is full of amygdala.

The Methodist church at Guthrie has added two sanctuaries to the choir and organ choir "seats" on the other side of the altar.

K. B. Allen, the latest candidate for governor of Oklahoma, will visit Oklahoma and see how the people like him.

INNES & ROSS.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS WEEK!

New dress goods received daily. We show the very shades and combinations that the latest Editors of Fashion announce. Elegant Novelty Patterns. Exclusive Designs. Bodices, Panels, Lace and Hemstitched Effects.

BLACK SILK. SPECIAL VALUES.

THE NEWEST WEAVES AND BEST MAKES.

Priestley's Light Weight Specialties for the spring and summer seasons of 1890, making a superb showing of Black Dress Goods, at Lowest Prices. Some real bargains in All-Over Nets and Black Lace Plougings. New Dress Trimmings—Van Dykes, Gallores, Etc. Latest and Cheapest.

LADIES RIBBED JERSEY VESTS

FIFTY DOZEN AT 10 CENTS EACH.

Ladies' Fast Black Hosiery, extra quality, at 18c per pair. Are good value at 25c. New arrivals in Jackets and Spring Wraps. Carpet Department—Constantly adding everything in floor coverings and house furnishings. All at the very lowest possible price.

—GO TO THE—

White House of Innis & Ross,

For Bargains in Dry Goods.

PHILADELPHIA STORE.

S. W. CORNER DOUGLAS AVE. AND MARKET ST.

CHINA SILKS

THIS WEEK ONLY 43 CENTS.

The Regular Price of these Silks is 75 Cents per yard.

A. KATZ.

folks in the use of this article and the handkerchief exist just as of yore.

There is one well in the town of Grainfield, Grove county, and the bucket dropped into that one day and the inhabitants went without water until it was fished up, but just why another bucket would not have answered the purpose has not been stated.

The Kansas City Gazette wants to know if any body in Kansas has suggested that John Brown's birthday be made a legal holiday. Probably not, although it would not be a bad idea. The native Kansan, the boy and girl who were born in the 60s, 70s and 80s know more of John Brown and his noble and reverent life than that of any other man these United States have produced, excepting George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

One of the biggest congressional rows in Kansas this year will take place in the Sixth district and it will come off early. The Republican convention is expected for May 8, Hanback and McManhan have severally concluded that they can beat Representative Turner and each other, and each is engaged in making it but for every body else concerned. The earliness of the convention is regarded as a point against Turner, as he will be at Washington and have no time to make a canvass.

Of Eugene Ware's (trampish) new volume of poetry, W. D. Howells says in Harper's Magazine: "We have some somewhat known to me in the New World, recognize in the poetry of 'Jemmy' the natural clarity of the man's mind and the natural language of his belatedness. He can be comically fatiguing as well as comically amusing. He can be not only a mind, but a soul, and a conscience, and a spirit which seem the play of surface moods in a Titan. This poet is a sort of a reverse of Omar Khayyam, that is, his last rest hour has the sense of days in it, his fatalism is Occidental, not Oriental."

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The Iowa Indians are buying seeds liberally.

Some think that the name of Oklahoma's governor will be known before April 1.

The Reno City Capital man has been presented with a bouquet of Oklahoma daisies.

Extorted and Norman are still clamoring for new deposits which are badly needed at both places.

The March was the last of Oklahoma's first months. Next month will be her second April.

Three troops of cavalry will be stationed at several points in the strip all summer to keep the Indians quiet.

A local paper says that by April 1, residents will be let for at least twenty-five buildings in Oklahoma City.

The Herald says a canvass of the county shows that the people are for Frisco for the county seat next year.

The Indian territory is a strip, the Neutral strip being the handle, and both dipper and handle is full of amygdala.

The Methodist church at Guth